THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 358

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 50
" " each additional insertion	75
" one week	4 00
" two weeks	6 00
" three weeks	7 00
" one month	10 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month; as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS TO CLUBS WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A. M. 5627.

1 Tisri, 30th September	1866
1 Khesvan, 10th October	"
1 Chislea, 9th November	"
1 Tebth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Iyar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 3d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867
Maundny Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	"

jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Second streets. P. Jorsen, 231 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Madison and Second. A. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA Society, No. 288. Meets 1st Friday of each month, cor. Madison and Second. Alan Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. E. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

EUREKA, No. 299. Meets 4th Friday of each month—2d Front street. John J. Worsham, 83, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 8. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y. myS

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 8d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Hi.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

COMMANDERY.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.'. M.'.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec'y.

MYSTICA Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.'. M.'.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec'y.

CLEOPHILA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.'.; ——, Sec'y.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.'. W.'.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec'y.

DE FUGET DE LESSERIS Council of K—h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.'.; William Y. Grode, 32d, Rec.

CONSISTORY OF THE TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.'., in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Sec'y.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW. SAVE A NEW SUIT BY HAVING YOUR OLD ONE REPAIRED.

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

216 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

☞ SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses Cleaned and Dyed, Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 39 Northeast cor. Public Square,	No. 37 South Court
Nashville.	Street, Memphis.

PAGE & CO.,

No. 189 Poplar Street,

KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES,

ALL ORDERS

Promptly Filled and Delivere

In any part of the City WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

☞ Satisfaction given, or Goods will be received back again WITHOUT CHARGE.

GIVE US A CALL.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store.

The sheds will be divided into fire proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an adjacent lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to one drayage on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses; while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays

jy30 J. R. CHRISTIAN & CO.

J. M. GOODBAR, Late of Brunsford, Goodbar & Co.

J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Southworth, Nance & Co.

COODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block),

Between Adams and Washington,

se2 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EUREKA AND PRATT'S

SOUTHERN MADE

COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, bolls and sticks from the Seed Cotton, and will pay for itself in one crop of 50 bales. PRATT'S GIN needs no puffing but speaks for itself, and those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skilful Gin-wright, whose factory was burned by the Yankees while he was in the Confederate service.

Gin Bands, Gum and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.,

G. W. TRUEHEART,
Care of Partington & Caldwell,
au20 Agent for Daniel Pratt

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. LYONS,
J. FIES,
J. BARTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis, where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Bethel Block, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock. se21 lm

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all things he desires those cases which have been

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

ap6 d&wly.

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

ED. PICKETT, JR. W. MESSICK

MESSICK & PICKETT,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:

No. 317 Second Street, near corner of Monroe.

se19 1m

EDGINGTON & HAISEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block.

☞ Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy and in Admiralty. jy14

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE.

SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

MEMPHIS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,

Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

C. S. CAMERON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

United States Commissioner,

Office over Commercial Bank,

Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS, TENN.

A. WRIGHT. L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kil Wilcox Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh15 tf

K. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. E. STAHL.

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

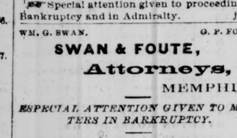
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING

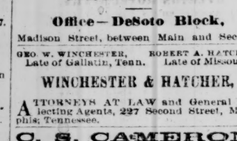
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE



FOR COTTON BALES.

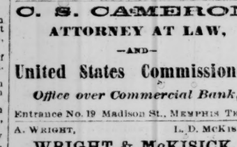
CHAS. C. JOHNSON, Sole Prop'tr,

No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

All other Ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO., Commission Merchants,

Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest, while City Engineer.

Office—Hallihan Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

JOHN McCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Plannells (duly and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 77, pages 268 and following), I will, on Saturday, the 26th September, 1867, in front of the door of the court of the Law court of Memphis, in Memphis, Tennessee, on Second street, between Union and Gayoso streets, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, proceed to sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis and designated on the plat of said city as part of No. 351, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot on the south side of Jefferson street known as George Cromwell's, 56 feet 3 inches easterly from the intersection of Jefferson and Third street; thence eastwardly with the south side of Jefferson street fifty-eight feet six inches to the intersection of Third street; thence southwardly with the west side of Third street one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to an alley; thence westwardly with the north side of said alley one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches to the west side of another alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley thirty-six feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line 80½ feet to the southeast corner of said Cromwell's lot; thence northwardly with the east boundary line of said Cromwell's lot one hundred and twelve and a half feet to the beginning.

The title to said property is believed to be perfect, and the equity of redemption is waived, but I convey as trustee only.

au28 1d THOMAS LEECH, Trustee.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments have received the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner, pronounce them unequivocably, and have pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *Thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *fortie thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other first class house.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar sweetness and great brilliancy, possessing a singing quality of tone, to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, unlimited in the most subject manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years.

sep6 d&wly

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco Sunday night.

—Complete registration returns in Georgia show 188,720 names; of these 95,305 are whites.

—The project of a new Congregational religious weekly in New Haven has been abandoned.

—The Universalists of St. Paul, Minn., are erecting a $20,000 stone church.

—Twenty-nine Indians have been registered in Mississippi.

—The United States steam sloop Dale, which has been on a cruise to Europe, with a crew of midshipmen, returned to Annapolis on Saturday.

—The section of the Pacific railroad just completed, extends to within fifty miles of Cheyenne, at the base of the mountains.

—Department officers are busy preparing their reports for presentation to congress.

—The bark Milan has sailed from San Francisco for Sitka, with a cargo of building material.

—"May your whole family be jammed into one coffin" is an expressive Chinese oath.

—The savings bank in Norway Village, Maine, was robbed on Saturday night, of eleven or twelve thousand dollars in money and collaterals. The rogues have not yet been taken.

—Fires are very numerous in San Francisco. Fifteen frame buildings were destroyed Saturday night, attributed to incendiaries or over-insurance.

—It is reported that the sub-committee on reconstruction will report in favor of a reduction of the whisky tax, and abolition of bonded warehouses.

—The pope has publicly declared the laws of Italy for the sale of the church lands null and void.

—Large supplies of goods are now going to the interior from San Francisco, partly for Nevada, Idaho and Montana. Demand for duties last week, $316,000.

—Sheridan, in Washington, declines to converse on the matters at issue between himself and the president. He says Louisiana will give a large majority for the convention.

—Commissioner Wilson, of the general landoffice, has received the final returns of survey of the Great and Little Osage Indian lands, ceded in trust to the United States, lying east of the Arkansas river.

—The Irish organ in California opposes any further levies for raids on Canada or insurrection in Ireland. It thinks that the present time is not favorable for the Fenian objects.

—In the "secretary fund," it is reported, now amounts to $4,000,000, and another million is expected to be added when all collections are paid in.

—At a meeting of the councils of Philadelphia recently, the city tax rates were fixed at 2½ mills on $1000, but since then the assessment of property is fixed at actual value. The total assessment amounts to $462,000,000.

—The United States steamer Yucca, which arrived at Fortress Monroe Wednesday from Pensacola, lost one of the crew by yellow fever, while at sea, on the 17th instant, and has seven other cases on board.

—Sheridan called upon the president Thursday. The interview was not significalized by a bald boisterous cordiality; though Phil. attempted to give it an airof somber cheerfulness, by a grave joke about his escape from "Yellow Jack" at New Orleans.

—The construction of a sea wall of granite and Brooklyn brick foundation, for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco, is now favorably progressing under the direction of the state commissioner, and it will extend along the whole city.

—A California crew has challenged the Ward brothers, of Newburg, to a boat race for $3500 in gold, $1500 to be allowed to each crew for expenses, according to the place decided upon, Sacramento or New York. The challenge has been accepted.

—A lady of Trenton, (near Detroit,) Mich., fell from her chair while at the breakfast table on Thursday morning, and nearly strangled to death, but was by medical aid in a short time relieved of a snake some fourteen inches in length and over half an inch in thickness.

—A dispatch to the war department, from the Dry Tortugas, says Maj. Stone had arrived at Fort Jefferson, and is very sick. Dr. Smith, son of the late Col. B. F. Smith, of Washington, died on Wednesday. Lieut. Orr died on the 16th. The sickness is not abating at Tortugas.

—Citizens of Indianapolis have taken life insurance as follows: James M. Ray, $55,000; Charles A. Ray, $75,000; Edward King, $40,000; Frank Wright, $30,000; H. W. Comstock, $35,000; Lucien Hills, $30,000; E. B. Martindale, $20,000; Thomas Cottrell, $15,000.

—In a Catholic fair, now in progress at Chicago, the visitors are voting, at so much a vote, for the presentation of a gold watch to some lady. The widow of a union officer, and a lady of secession notoriety, are leading the poll.

—The trustees of the New York house of industry announce that they will open on the first of October a home for working women, capable of accommodating five hundred persons. The charge for board and washing is three dollars and twenty-five cents per week, and any women of good character may obtain admission.

—The late assistant secretary of the navy, Mr. Fox, has presented, through the state department, to the library of the Smithsonian institute, a valuable assortment of books, given him by the emperor during his visit to Russia. Some are extremely valuable. Only a few, personally presented to Mr. Fox by the emperor, are retained by him, under authority of the congressional resolution. The donation embraces one hundred and sixty-nine volumes.

PERSONAL.

Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb were at Rochester, N. Y., last week, coming west.

Thad. Stevens was attacked with a severe illness Saturday, but is reported to be better. Alas! when will the devil foreclose his mortgage on this old reprobate?

Santa Anna, it is thought, will escape with his life, but lose his property.

It is said the French prince imperial has been sent to a public school.

Gen. Lee has been ill, but is convalescent.

Gen. Joe Johnston was in Lynchburg last Friday.

Garibaldi has made his appearance forty miles from Florence.

The governor-general and family will occupy the vice royal residence at Ottawa early in October.

Gen. Rousseau goes to Sitka this week on the Ossippe instead of the John L. Stephens. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis sails on the latter with troops.

Gen. Wigfall is living at No. 52 Gloucester Place, Portland square, London. He is practicing law, and will not return to America.

Brevet Hon. Anna Dickinson and George Francis Train, P. B., have been sent for by the female suffragists on duty in Kansas.

Putman has received a letter from E. M. Stanton, permitting the use of his name in the list of contributors to the revived magazine.

Indian Commissioners Sanborn, Taylor and Henderson left Omaha Wednesday for Chicago.

Hon. Stoddard R. Colby, register of the United States treasury, died at Haverhill, N. H., on Saturday night. He was there on a visit.

Gen. Sheridan left Washington on Wednesday, and reached Philadelphia at 6 o'clock the same evening. Preparations were making for a grand reception.

The examination of the case of Calicott and others, charged with having defrauded the government out of some $40,000 worth of whisky, was commenced in New York yesterday.

President Fairchild, of Oberlin college, in a sermon preached on Sunday last, took ground against "matches" between base-ball clubs, classing them among pugilistic encounters, etc.

Gen. Hancock denies the report that he is unwilling to preside to New Orleans until the yellow fever abates, and announces that he will be ready to go as soon as he attends to some private business in St. Louis.

Samuel Lancheimer, proprietor of a hat and cap store, who was arrested, charged with setting fire to his premises, shot himself through the heart in the stationhouse at New York Wednesday.

Judge Kinney indignantly denies certain charges of fraud and gross injustice toward the Iowa Indians, said to have been made against him by John W. Smith.

Mr. Moses Beach, of the *Sun*, has left the Duncan-Mediterranean party, and is on his way home independent. The excursionists were greatly disgusted that Miss Maggie Mitchell did not go with them as she expected to do.

Gen. Grant, since he entered upon the duties of the war office, has received a great number of letters, advising him to use great caution in the matter of personal safety.

Henry Wells, president of the American express company, is erecting a female seminary, at Auburn, N. Y., at a cost of $100,000, which he dedicates to the cause of female education. It will be open the coming season.

"Divine Adelina Patti" has brought Paris to her feet again at the reopening of the Italian opera. She made her reentre as Amina in Sonnambula, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The choicest contents of the Paris flower shops and greenhouses, forming no less than fifty monster boquets, were thrown at her feet.

MISS AUGUSTA J. EVANS.

POINT CLEAR, September 3, 1867.

Editors New Orleans Picayune:

I am happy to inform you that the pure atmosphere and fine bathing in salt and fresh water, and the tempting exercises of this clean and clear point, have entirely cured me, and I am lingering here fattening and strengthening myself for the hard work before me in New Orleans, which I hope to commence as soon as the first frost falls. This hotel will be kept open at least until the first of October, and it is a pleasant place to occupy in the performance of any literary task. Yesterday I went up to Mobile to pay a visit to our distinguished authoress, Miss Augusta J. Evans, whom I had never seen, and of whom I had never read any description. I found the writer of Beulah so different from the woman I expected that I think it will be agreeable to some of the many readers of her works to give my impressions about her. Without the aid of photograph, or pen painting, or of any verbal delineation, it is natural for us to form some idea of the personal appearance, voice and manners of the author of any work which interests us. In spite of the severe criticisms of the literati of the "Hub of the Universe," and of others farther south, I confess myself an admirer of "Beulah," "Macaria" and "St. Elmo." There are many high sounding technicals—from all the sciences—in them, which have drawn down upon their authoress the charge of pedantry; and there is much learning in them, too profound for the comprehension of critics who have ridiculed her as a smatterer of science; but let me ask them to point out a blunder that she has made in astronomy, geology, mythology or in any of the sciences from which she has taken anything to adorn her works. She has displayed much learning, but she has not exhibited herself as a smatterer, plagiarist or pretender. Her novels lash vice, littleness and meanness; they teach virtue and true religion, and cultivate generosity, courage and devotion to our country's cause. None can understand and appreciate them but christians and patriots. They are an abomination to fools and knaves. Knowing that her only object is to inculcate the highest and holiest principles of action in the minds and hearts of the intelligent youths of both sexes in our land, who could not be reached so well in any other way, and that there is nothing in all her writings which can vitiate the morals of mankind or which the purest saint would be ashamed to read, write, teach or practice, I feel a glow of resentment and the indignation of a christian patriot whenever I hear her name or works ridiculed or censured. I feel towards the traducer the hostility due to the enemies of my religion and country, and to the enemies of my religion, and of "the land we love." A sight of the authoress, and an hour's companionship with her, have inspired me with a more chivalrous regard for her, and made me more prompt to take up the gauntlet which is thrown down by any of her masculine maligners. The ladies, dear creatures, can envy with impunity, as far as I am concerned, whom they please; and I can leave fearlessly such booted and spurred horsemen as Miss Dickinson and Miss Mary Stone to the tender mercies of the pen that sketched Edna Earl's dissertation on "woman's proper sphere."

Two hours' ride on the pleasant little blockade runner, the Rio Grande, stopping at Battle's wharf and Montrose, carried me to the city of Mobile. Dr. W— introduced me to Mr. Evans, the father of Miss Augusta, whom I found a hale, healthy, good looking, middle aged man, and a polite and very gentlemanly merchant in his counting room. He received me very courteously, and informed me that his daughter was then (to o'clock a.m) visiting the Protestant Orphan Asylum, but would probably be at home by noon. A Dauphin street car carried me to the asylum, where she had been; but I was informed that she had returned home. I like the Mobile arrangements for street car traveling much better than ours. The negroes are not permitted to ride inside of them. It is true the fare is double (ten cents), but a gentlemanly conductor passes through the cars and receives the fare, keeps order, and gives the signal for starting and stopping. At 10½ a.m. I entered a St. Frances street car for the four mile post towards Spring Hill, and requested the driver to put me off at Mr. Evans' door. A number of passengers were already seated, one of whom immediately attracted my attention, and there was something in her appearance which reminded me of Irene and Edna Earl, and which made me suspect that the fair Runner of those characters was before me; but I cannot well tell what it was; for she was the very reverse of the Miss Evans of my imagination. In my fancy she was depicted as a tall madonna, or nun-like woman, a black eyed, serious and somewhat melancholy brunette, "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought," not ugly, but by no means pretty, and more like a duenna than a young donna of the Spanish type. She was habited plainly and primly, in a blue muslin dress, which fitted her admirably, and which I was told was cut out and made by herself. A fashionable hat, trimmed with blue, suited the dress. Two veils, one black and the other blue, entirely concealed her features, which vexed me, for I was curious to ascertain whether the features they hid corresponded with the faultless form of the lady. She was of medium size, small waisted, with a well developed bust, a neck very fair, and a perfect model for a sculptor. Her hands and feet were those of a southern lady, very small and tidy. She looked as if she would weigh about 115 pounds, and to the eye of an artist resembled Power's Greek slave more than the Venus de Medicis or the Venus of Canova. After awards I had the pleasure of seeing her face to face, and was surprised to find her a blonde, with light chestnut brown hair, soft, expressive and brilliant hazel eyes, Grecian features, with a nose slightly aquiline, forehead a little higher and broader than Psyche's, cherry red lips, well carved with Cupid's bows, and slightly upturned at the corners, indicating a smothered propensity for fun. Her cheeks are beautifully tinted with the maiden blush of modesty and innocence. I was told that she was thirty years old; but how young she looked! I decided that her age could not be more than twenty-one. I was amused at her blue dress, but there is nothing of the "blue stocking" about her. She wore the blue veil to relieve a temporary inflammation of the eyelids, caused by too much reading and writing at night, or other imprudence. I was told by an acquaintance that the affection is not constitutional or habitual. I have said that her hands are small and tidy, but they are not dimpled. There never was a painter, poet, musician or any ingenious, industrious or useful woman with dimpled hands. Hers are beautiful, but made to work as well as to soothe, to knit and sew, to touch the chords of music, and to wield the pen of genius. Her voice is clear, soft and melodious, and its tones sink into the heart; and when I heard it soothing and cheering me, I felt myself strengthened for my work.

When I entered the car she was conversing very earnestly with a very grave and melancholy looking gentleman, with an intellectual but care-worn face. She raised her veil while speaking to him, but he never looked at her at all, and conversed with his face half averted and his eyes fixed on "dim vacuity." When he left the cars his place was occupied by a very dignified but gallant and courtly old man, who met her gaze honestly and affectionately, as if he feared no evil from goodness. There was something fascinating about the old gentleman, and who entered or left the car seemed to feel. All knew her, and in passing in or out each one paused to speak to her with an affection and reverence which bespoke the esteem with which she is regarded by the people of all classes, and she had something pleasant to say with a modest smile to all who addressed her.

She heard me ask the conductor to stop the car for me near Mr. Evans', and soon afterward, as the old gentleman I mentioned was about leaving it, she whispered to him, and he approached me, saying, with a courtly bow: "Excuse me, sir, you requested the conductor to stop for you at Mr. Evans'. That young lady is his daughter, and I will introduce you to her if you wish me." After thanking him for his courtesy, I was soon engaged in a very interesting conversation with her. Her kind and frank address made me feel at once as if I was in the presence of an old friend or near relation. She possesses the enviable talent not only for making herself interesting, but to excite those about her into an animated and pleasing conversation. She has the art of dispersing clouds of gloom, and of shedding a magical light and joyousness upon them.

She gave me a cordial welcome to her father's beautiful home near Spring Hill, where I spent with her one bright hour, which I will never forget.

There is nothing cold, formal, odd, pedantic or affected about this gifted woman. She is a Christian and philanthropist, a warm friend, an invincible patriot—true as adamant to God and "the land we love." She is very domestic and industrious, and does so much work, physically, in aiding her mother and family, and takes so much out of door exercise in performing such charitable tasks as that in which I found her engaged, that her literary labors are not likely to impair her health. A stranger, without knowing her name, seeing her employed in her ordinary avocations, would regard her as a very prudent, modest, kind-hearted, pious and pretty girl, well educated and well bred, with much sound learning and more common sense.

She has too much of the last valuable gift to be spoiled by flattery, or that fame which is smoke, but "frankincense to human thought," or this would not be written by one who claims to be warmly her AMICUS.

THE USES OF CARBOLIC ACID.

This substance, sometimes called phenic acid, phenole or phenylic alcohol, and known for some time to the chemist, has within the last few years come more especially into notice on account of its great value as a disinfectant, and for other purposes, some of which we propose to bring to the notice of our readers. In its purest form, when entirely free from water, it presents the appearance of a mass of long, needle-like crystals. More frequently, however, it is a heavy, brownish transparent liquid, which does not combine readily with water, but like the crystals, is very soluble in alcohol or ether. It is obtained from gas tar, where it exists in combination with many other substances, among them seven acids, ten neutral and fourteen alkaline bodies, some of which are of great value in the arts. None, however, are of more importance than carbolic acid, or capable of more varied applications.

The peculiar antiseptic and other properties of carbolic acid, appear to be due partly to its power of coagulating the albumen of animal and vegetable substances, as of eggs, seeds and spores, and thus destroying their vitality; partly to the alteration of the tissues and its forming chemical combinations with them; and partly, doubtless, to other conditions not yet appreciated. He the philosophy of its action what it may, its pre-eminent utility as a disinfectant is unquestionable, placing it, perhaps, at the head of all substances of this class. Its efficiency is very great in destroying mould. A few drops stirred into a pot of paste will not only prevent it becoming mouldy, but act measurably in keeping it sweet—a fact that will readily be appreciated by paper hangers. The mustiness of damp closets and basements may readily be prevented or removed by its use. The spread of many diseases may be arrested by means of carbolic acid, especially those which owe their development to the propagation of cryptogamic vegetation, like mould. It is the only substance that has had any positive influence in cases of rinderpest. By washing the stalls and sheds where diseased cattle have been kept, with a solution of carbolic acid, and using it in the whitewash for the stables, as well as washing the animals themselves freely with it, the progress of the disease has frequently been stayed; while the same appeal respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution, as a safe, certain and reliable medium through which they may assure their families against want in the event of death, or disablement from an unprotected old age in case of ill-success in life.

The Cat-Gut Cushion is associated with me and is hereby recommended to public confidence. Our office is at No. 42 Madison street, (rear of Peabody House), where we will be happy to impart any needed information to those desiring Life Insurance.

jy21 J. H. MCMAHON.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets April 1st, over : $1,500,000.

D. A. JANUARY, : President.

JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-President.

WM. T. SELBY, : : Secretary.

WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF TENNESSEE.

Capital. : : : : $200,000.

Southwest Corner Main and Madison, Up Stairs,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

N. B. FORREST	President.
F. P. DOUGHERTY	Treasurer.
W. H. DEDRICK	Secretary.
T. F. KENYON	Assistant Secretary.

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North American Life & Accident Ins. Co.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ALL policies issued on the endowment plan. All its policies are non-forfeitable. No restriction on residence or travel.

P. H. JOHNSON, Agent

Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas, and 16 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS

—IN—

West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HAVING accepted a permanent Agency of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, I would respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution, as this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.

MOORE & WEST, Agents, 22½ Madison street.

RAILROADS.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 23.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 7:00 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Five Minutes

In advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 257½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES, Sup't M. C. T. Co.

September 23, 1867. se24

Memphis & Little Rock R. R.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867, Trains will leave HOPEFIELD at 7 a.m., arriving at Ten Mile Bayou at 8:15 a.m. Returning—Leave Ten Mile Bayou at 5:30 p.m., and arrive at Hopefield at 6:45 p.m.

On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS a train will leave Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Hopefield at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Hopefield at 1 p.m., and arrive at Ten Mile Bayou at 3:15 p.m.

The Round Trip From Memphis, $1 50.

The Ferryboat NEVADA will make close connection with all trains.

J. L. MEIGS, Chief Engineer.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of the Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Change only at Junctions to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, and at Depot.

jy7 tf SAM. B. JONES, General Superintendent.

Excursion to Mammoth Cave.

TWO DAIL

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

FRIDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 27, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUBDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEER, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Reed Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to TYRANNY, USURPATION and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

A DANGER TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

The New York *Tribune* manages to include in one brief statement more mistakes, (not to say falsehoods) than we have ever seen in one short paragraph. Here is a specimen:

Albert Pike, unreconstructed rebel, invents the story that a great many carloads of negroes have been sent from Tennessee and other states into Ohio to vote at the coming election. Pike's paper (the Memphis *Avalanche*) is quite as bitter and reckless as it was in its enforced migrations during the war.

In this community it is not necessary to analyze the errors in the above statement. We will only say that the information to which the *Tribune* refers appeared in our cotemporary, the *Avalanche*; but we have been told that it is correct that several car-loads of negroes passed up the Mobile and Ohio railroad about three weeks ago, and that they were destined for the State of Ohio. Does not this look very suspicious? We wish to call the attention of our Northern cotemporaries to the rumor, and to ask that they will ferret out the imputed frauds upon the franchise laws of Ohio. It is a well known fact that the Radicals of the North expended thousands of dollars upon the Tennessee election, and that heavy frauds were practised by the importation of negroes from the neighboring States. To save the great State of Ohio to Radicalism, would they not be willing to expend thousands of dollars? A few hundred or thousand negroes from the South might decide the fate of the nation in favor of despotism. And this species of traffic can be as easily carried on, by the free use of capital, as the traffic in sheep, hogs or other cattle can be operated, through our continuous lines of railroads. Many of the negroes may become nomadic voters, or literally speaking, a *floating* vote, to be used, like pawns, by the Radical managers, to carry doubtful States, and thus secure the balance in their favor, in every contested election. The difficulty of detecting these unlawful and fraudulent votes will give assurance to the corrupt leaders and make them bold to undertake the business. Many of these negroes have no patronymic, or having one which they have recently adopted, and not being valuable or valued, they shed it, as the snake sheds his skin, every season. In the recent election in Richmond, Va., several hundred negroes offered their votes who were unable to remember the names by which they were registered. We presume it is one of the routine duties of the Union Leagues to teach them their registered names; but in some instances they are either remiss, or the negroes are too inattentive or stupid to remember them, as in the case at Richmond. How will the people of Ohio like to have their destinies decided by such ignorant barbarians as these? For this is the very class of negroes who will be chosen on the duty of determining who shall be the rulers of our Northern neighbors. If it is not true that large numbers of negroes have been shipped north on the railroads for this purpose, we believe there is imminent danger; for the temptation thus held out to as corrupt, unprincipled and unscrupulous a party as that which follows the dictation and lead of the white-batted philosopher, HORACE GREELEY, never omits the opportunity to avail itself of any temptation which the Devil, or GREELEY, can demonstrate to it is profitable to itself and destructive to the welfare and happiness of the country. We trust that our Ohio exchanges will see to it that the utmost vigilance is adopted to defeat this last and most flagrant danger to civil liberty and constitutional right.

THE RIGHT TO MISGOVERN.

The following jumble and jargon, about government, could have originated from no other source than the New York *Tribune*:

We assert once more that the people have a right to govern; they have a right to misgovern if they choose; and no part of them has the right to step in with pretensions to finer morality or greater wisdom, and claim the right to govern the mass.

Let the people misgovern; only keep the government near them; concentrate responsibility in the executive head, so that those who suffer may plainly see him whose inefficiency or corruption causes their suffering; separate distinctly the legislative from the executive; and give frequent elections, and the cure for all evils possible to government is certain and speedy. For thus, and thus only, the people can themselves cure the evils and punish the vices of their chosen voters; and this the people will surely (or they are the sufferers from ill government.

This is the philosophy of the philosopher of the *Tribune:* that the people "have a right to misgovern if they choose." And to make it more emphatic and pronounced, this outrageous absurdity is repeated, thus: "*Let the people misgovern; only,*" etc. A standard ethical writer (PALEY) defines *right* to be "what is in accordance with the will of GOD." BURKE says: "Men have no *right* to what is not *reasonable.*" COLERIDGE says: "There are no *rights* whatever without corresponding *duties.*" All these are high and indisputable authorities, and no argument can add to the axiomatic character of their statements and definitions. It would be an insult to the intelligence of any community offered to common sense to endeavor to enforce or elucidate them. But we will the *Tribune's* dogma another time, and by these indisputable authorities show that The people have a right to misgovern!" Convert the terms, and the sense would be thus: for the people to misgovern would be *in accordance with the will of* GOD; for the people to misgovern *would be reasonable: It is the corresponding duty of the people to misgovern,* because it is their right to misgovern. The *Tribune* had some glimmering sense that it was pronouncing an enormity in so boldly challenging common sense and good conscience. For it attempts to bungle out of the labyrinth, by stating that "the cure for all evils possible to the government" is "frequent elections." The people have a right to *misgovern,* according to this new philosophy, which is to revolutionize the world, and make rulers and legislators of the African and the long-tailed Chinaman; but the cure is "certain and speedy," and they simply *will not* misgovern, by allowing frequent elections. This is the whole idea of the philosopher, and resolves itself into the simple question of fact, whether the *kind of people* for whose right to misgovern the *Tribune* is so persistent and blatant an advocate, *will* misgovern, or *will not.* Will the negro, the mongrel race, the Chinaman, and the mulatto, exercise the right (to misgovern) so flatly and flippantly claimed for them, or not? Do the Mexicans exercise their right to misgovern? Do not the Radicals illustrate this "Divine right" in a pre-eminent degree? We await, with breathless anxiety, to hear Sir ORACLE speak again.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WOODRUFF.

We cheerfully insert the following communication from Mr. A. WOODRUFF, President of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, in vindication of the recent action of the Directors:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS AND OHIO R. R. CO.,
MEMPHIS, September 26, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I learn a number of communications have appeared in a city paper during my absence from the city, commenting on the management of the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, and particularly that part of it whereby the company paid the interest due the state of Tennessee on bonds loaned the company.

I believe a few plain facts from me in reference to the same will not be considered amiss.

It is well known to the stockholders of the company and the citizens of Memphis, that the Memphis and Ohio railroad company was reorganized under very embarrassing circumstances. The new board of directors found the road burdened with a very large debt, past due, without a locomotive or car of any kind; without a piece of machinery, or tools to commence work; without a workshop or depot house in Memphis. All its bridges and trestles decayed, and cross-ties so much decayed as to be wholly unfit for use. Nothing left but a washed and gullied road-bed, and the iron rail on the same, and not one dollar in the treasury. Under these circumstances, but two plans presented themselves. One was to abandon the road when all would be lost; the other was to go forward and rebuild the road, and by so doing develop the country, afford facilities for the people to travel, and eventually give some-thing to the stockholders, which could only be done by incurring debts to be paid out of the future earnings of the road. The directors adopted the latter plan, and went forward, rebuilt and equipped the road, and now have the same in good running order. In doing this they were compelled to incur debts which they promised should be paid out of the future earnings of the road, and they were unwilling to see the road pass under the control of any one whereby the men that loaned the money, the merchants and planters that furnished the supplies, and the mechanics and laborers that did the work to rebuild the road, should lose one dollar by the company. My first knowledge of any opposition to the road was about the 9th of August, when Mr. J. M. Tomeny called at my office and informed me he was about to join a party that would commence a warfare against the road; and he would advise me as a friend to draw out what money was due me by the company, and pay what paper I had endorsed for the company, or I would lose it.

I replied, so long as the mechanics and laborers were clamoring for their pay, I could not have the heart to draw out my money and let them suffer.

He answered, if I was so charitable as that, he would advise me to draw out my money and present it to the workmen, when I would get the credit for it.

The party sent one of their emissaries into Henry, Gibson and Carroll counties to write and make speeches, to manufacture and get up an opposition to the management of the road.

They also commenced their warfare in one of the newspapers of this city.

I soon learned that a petition was forwarded to Governor Brownlow, requesting him to appoint J. M. Tomeny receiver for the road. I met F. S. Richards at Chattanooga, as he was returning from the governor's, where he had been urging his own appointment as superintendent. He, also, very kindly desired me to draw out what money was due me by the company, or I would lose it. This company is indebted about three hundred thousand dollars to the citizens of Memphis, and along the line of the road, for money loaned, material and supplies furnished, and for labor in rebuilding the road, which would have been lost to them if the directors had permitted the road to pass into the control of the state.

I offered to resign my position as president of the company, or would give them possession of the road if they would give me assurance these debts would be paid, which they declined doing.

I leave the public to judge of the motives that induced this party, (who have refused to aid the road or contribute one dollar to the rebuilding of the same) to urge the governor to seize the road and place them in possession of the same.

In order to protect the creditors and stockholders of the road, the directors authorized a lease of the road to the Louisville and Nashville railroad company for a term of ten years, (not ninety-nine years as so often stated in one of the city papers), they to assume the payment of all amounts due to the state of Tennessee; to fulfill our contracts with the merchants of West Tennessee; to equip and operate the road as a first-class road, and so soon as the net earnings exceed current expenses and the amount due the state, to pay the same over to the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, and return the road in good order to the stockholders at the expiration of the lease.

A proviso in the lease gives the stockholders the right to consolidate with them at any time they may elect. By this lease the directors have secured the payment of three hundred thousand dollars to the citizens of West Tennessee. They have secured the prompt payment of interest and sinking fund due the state in bonds loaned the company, and by so doing have saved the citizens from being taxed to meet interest on same. They have prevented the stock from being sacrificed and placed it within the power of the stockholders to make their stock valuable at any time. They have secured the building up of a first-class road that will be the great line of travel from north to south, and defeat the building of a road now in contemplation running from Paris to Jackson, Tenn., which road would draw off a large amount of travel and freight from the Memphis and Ohio road, which would go down the Mississippi Central, or Mobile and Ohio roads, but by leasing or consolidating with the Louisville and Nashville company, the Paris and Jackson road will not be built, and all freight and travel will be induced to come by the way of Memphis, which will benefit our city and all the railroads centering here. The lease also binds the Louisville and Nashville railroad company to operate the road so as to encourage the local business, and so adjust the local tariff and working of the road as to develop, in the most thorough manner, such local business; and that no discrimination in the freight tariff shall be made against the city of Memphis in favor of the city of Louisville. This leasing of the road met the unanimous approval of my board of directors, sanctioned and ratified by the state directors, and despite the opposition and howling of the warlike party, who failed in getting control of the road. I believe our acts will be sanctioned and approved by the stockholders.

A. WOODRUFF,
President M. & O. R. R. Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 26, 1867.

WARWICK, THE KING-MAKER.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT JUDGES IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS GALVESTON, TEXAS, }
August 15, 1867.

Special Orders No. 153:

The following district judges are removed from office on account of their known disloyalty and hostility to the general government: J. Ireland, judge of the second district; J. E. Shepard, judge of the third district; H. P. Mabry, judge of the eighth district.

The following appointments are made: J. J. Thornton, judge of the second district; C. B. Sabin, judge of the third district; Winston Banks, judge of the eighth district.

The judges appointed will file at this office the duplicate oath prescribed by act of congress July 2, 1862, and qualify in all other respects as required by the laws of the state, before entering upon their official duties.

By command of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN.

Who, or what law, authorized Gen. GRIFFIN to make and unmake judges? Is *everybody* eager to play Emperor? Does *every* soldier who rises to command, *necessarily* cease to be a republican, and become enamored of despotic power?

THE INDIAN WAR—PEACE COMMISSION.

Special to the New York Tribune.]

YANKTON, D. T. August 22, 1867—At Omaha, the capital of the state of Nebraska, and headquarters of Gen. Augur, commanding the district, the Indian commission tarried for a few hours, for the purpose of taking the evidence of Gen. Augur and others in reference to Indian affairs. The general estimates the number of troops necessary to enable him to wage a successful campaign against the Indians in his district at twenty thousand (20,000), three-fourths, fifteen thousand, (15,000) cavalry. He also estimates the same amount, or number, necessary in Gen. Hancock's district, south; the same for Gen. Terry's district, north; sixty thousand (60,000) troops, forty-five thousand (45,000) cavalry, required to subjugate or exterminate the Indians on our western plains, and in the mountains.

Gen. W. S. Harney, a member of the Indian commission, one of our oldest Indian fighters, who served in Florida, in the Black Hawk war, and on the plains for years, estimates the number necessary to put down the Indians at one hundred thousand men. He makes his estimate from a thorough knowledge of the capacity of the Indians for war, and often refers to the campaign in Florida as proving the courage, shrewdness and determination of the Indians when pressed to extremity and compelled to resort to arms as their only means of self-preservation. In Florida the nation expended fifty millions dollars, fought the Seminoles six years, and were then forced to buy them off—never succeeding in conquering them.

On the plains and in our mountain fastnesses, with their facilities for rapid movement, knowledge of the country, no cities, towns, or other trains to guard and protect these means of communicating intelligence from one to another, their originality of attack, and capacity for soon understanding the plans and preparations of their opponents, they can resist an army of 100,000 men for at least five years. As our people are in the wrong in this whole matter, and by our government failing to provide means to prevent an Indian outbreak, it may be well to make an estimate of the cost of prosecuting a war of extermination against a few thousand Indians now on the western plains and in the mountains, and to ask if there is not a better way to settle the difficulty than by going to war. On the plains it is said to cost about two millions ($2,000,000) a year to support a regiment of cavalry. Eighty regiments will cost one hundred and sixty millions ($160,000,000) per annum. The twenty regiments of infantry, artillery, etc., will cost at least twenty millions ($20,000,000) more—one hundred and eighty millions ($180,000,000). In five years it will cost to subjugate or exterminate the Indians, nine hundred millions ($90,000,000) of dollars. It is impossible to estimate the cost at less than five hundred millions ($500,000,000), or one hundred millions ($100,000,000) a year. Is the country prepared for this addition to the nations indebtedness and consequent taxation? Instead of government bonds, merely for the purpose of answering the demand of some of our frontier settlers for the extermination of the Indians? And this when we are in the wrong, and when every honorable man is forced to admit the Indians are justified in their resistance to our army. If they were in the wrong, entirely so, I should advocate the policy expressed years ago by one of our presidents, of "Millions for defense and not one cent for tribute," in case of our occupying our enemy at whatever cost of life or treasure.

It is impossible to subjugate or exterminate the Indians. No force can follow them into the plains south of the Arkansas, on the head-waters of the Canadian and Red river and Brazos, and into the Llano Estacado, and overtake them. We know something of that region, having passed round the heads of Red river many years ago, to the heads of the Brazos, and crossed the Staked Plain, once starving four days and a half, without a mouthful of *any* thing but water, and afterwards three days, two of them without water, besides consuming parts of several horses, tame and wild, prairie-dogs, terrapins, and sundry other luxuries. An army marched into that desert region would leave their bones there. Their animals would starve first; for there is neither grass or water; and the Indians know the way into Mexico, and how to return, also. We have been swindling and murdering Indians for a hundred years and more, and are reaping the fruits of it, at last. The war will *never* end, except by a treaty. We hear of scores of Indians being killed, and even two hundred in one 'battle.' More Comanches have been *reported* killed, than ever were in the tribe. An Indian warrior on the plains has a long lease of life; and we doubt if six were killed when two hundred were reported so.

We see that $500 were paid for three Indian scalps, the other day. It is not stated whether they had the ears on. The taking and paying for scalps is part of "the higher civilization," we suppose. If the Government wants peace with the Indians, it had better begin to treat for it as soon as possible.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

Governor THROCKMORTON, of Texas, repelling the accusation that he had impeded the execution of the reconstruction acts, says:

It cannot be forgotten that extraordinary impediments to the proper execution of the acts of congress have been thrown in the way: 1. By circular order No. 13, which filled the whole country with consternation, and forced the impression upon the minds of the people that it made no difference what they did, they were not to have the benefit of the laws, but were to be oppressed and humiliated by the exercise of unlawful power. 2. By refusing to appoint persons to fill vacancies in state offices, except such as could take the "test oath." 3. By delay in appointing boards of registration in many counties, where, if appointed, the work had not commenced as late as a month since. 4. By selecting none as registrars but those of one political party, and they, as a general rule, of the violent and prejudiced of their party. 5. By appointing negroes on the board of registrars, who are notoriously incompetent, when respectable and intelligent white men could have been obtained without trouble, who had been through the war and are yet loyal to the government. 6. By the exclusion of sextons of cemeteries, of auctioneers, police jurors, managers and clerks of elections, members of police, under-wardens of work-houses, school directors, etc., from registration—not to mention ferrymen, overseers of the roads, foreigners by birth, who attained their majority in America, but had no naturalization papers, and many other classes not excluded by law, but excluded by the registrars. 7. By the manifest disinclination of the military authorities to believe in the sincerity of the declarations of the state officials, the newspaper press, and the people, of their desire to comply with the acts of congress.

OUTSIDE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Upon the question whether the Southern States are out of the Union, and governed by Congress "outside of the Constitution," as conquered country, the New York *World* thus exhaustively argues:

All that we need maintain is, that of two contradictory theories both cannot be true. As respects the southern states, the constitution cannot be in force, and not in force, at the same time. The only theory on which the reconstruction acts are defensible is that of the *Tribune*, that the constitution, as a compact between the seceding and the non-seceding states, was annulled by the war, and did not revive on its termination. From this it would follow that we may rightfully exercise the same absolute authority over those states as if they had been conquered from a foreign government. We are spared the necessity of arguing against this pretention as a theory, by the repeated denials which congress has made of it in practice. You cannot have it both ways; the constitution cannot be completely annulled, and at the same time fully in force.

When congress proposed the constitutional amendment to the southern states as a condition of their representation on which theory were they acting? If those states had lost all their rights under the constitution, how could they exercise the highest right of all? To participate in amending the constitution is a higher act than participation in ordinary legislation, inasmuch as the constitution is the supreme law, binding congress itself. It is a rule for the rulers; the highest exercise of the sovereign authority taking the form of mandates to the government. By acknowledging the right of these states to act on amendments to the constitution, congress is estopped from any such pretense as the *Tribune* sets up for its justification.

If the constitution was annulled for the south by the war, what is the date of its defeasance? If it fell at all, it must have fallen at the beginning of the war. But congress never acted on that hypothesis. The *Tribune* says that, as "Senator Andrew Johnson sustained and justified the war, he was very wrong then, or else he is very wrong now." But it is matter of record that he stood then precisely where he stands now; and, what is more to the purpose, congress unanimously stood with him. It was he that proposed in the senate the same resolution which also in substance passed the house, declaring that the war was not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, and would not impair any rights of the resisting states, which they possessed under the constitution. To retort the language of the *Tribune*, congress "was very wrong then, or else it is very wrong now." Mr. Johnson remained in congress as a senator from Tennessee, long after Tennessee seceded and engaged in the war. Virginia was also represented for several years after the war began. If the war deprived those states of their rights under the constitution, now what theory were they represented during a considerable part of its progress? If the seceded states stood to us in the relation of hostile foreign territory, all whose inhabitants were public enemies, on what theory was Andrew Johnson elected vice-president, and by what right does he exercise the office of president?

We could cite innumerable acts of congress and several decisions of the supreme court, which contradict the hypothesis on which the *Tribune* seeks to justify the reconstruction acts. But accumulation would add nothing to the force of the argument. If it were contended that a living man is dead, it would be sufficient to show that, after the date of his alleged decease, he rowed a boat across the North river. It would not strengthen the argument in the least to show that he also ate, drank, breathed, winked, coughed, sneezed, etc.; for if he could row a boat after he was dead, by might do all the rest. So if states, after all their rights under the constitution are annulled, can ratify amendments to the constitution, what can they not do?

Has the *Tribune* forgotten the flurry made in congress at the late session, by the president's suggestion that, by their theory, the federal government was responsible for the southern states debts. Even Mr. Sumner, the father of the "state suicide" doctrine, was constrained on that occasion to lose his bearings into the sea, and maintain that the rebel communities were responsible for their debts because they had never ceased to be states. If the conquest and extinction theory of the *Tribune* is true, the nation is incontestibly holden for their debts.

The *Tribune's* analogy founded on the fact that persons are put to death in war without a regular trial is puerile and irrelevant. There is no suspension of the constitution in such cases. The constitution declares that "No person shall be held to answer, etc., *except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.*" What similar exception in the *Tribune* cite to the declaration that every state shall have two senators and as many representatives as correspond to its population?

A SAD LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

We find the following correspondence in an exchange:

CONSTANTINE, MICH., June 18, 1867.

Sir: Our last interview, as you will recollect, was in 1860, at the Fifth Avenue house, and Jones' wood, New York, where you and Mr. Douglas spoke. I need not call your attention to what has since occurred, further than to refer to the total overthrow of constitutional government, according to your predictions then made; and I may add, in view of the fact that all administrative power is in the hands of Puritans and fanatics, little prospect exists of its restoration. Any government outside of the constitution, or under an enforced constitution, is usurpation and tyranny. * * *

I am, etc., JOHN S. BARRY.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 24, 1867.

John S. Barry, Esq., Constantine, Michigan:

My Dear Sir— * * * Your allusion to our interview in New York, in 1860, calls up many memories—some pleasant and more that are sad. I remember well how faithfully, in my feeble way, I warned my countrymen of their impending calamities. I had at that time well defined conceptions of the perils that threatened our then happy and prosperous country. My forebodings have been realized; the south has been over run, our prosperity destroyed, our labor system overturned, our capital swept away, our social organization fatally remodeled, and our civil governments substituted by military despotism. The whole country—north and south, east and west—feels the shock, and constitutional liberty writhes in the throes of expiring dissolution. The future darkness is scarcely relieved by a single ray of hope. And it seems that we have not reached the "lowest dep'h of our woe. The ruling power seem bent upon our still greater humiliation. The theme is one on which it is too painful to dwell. Reason seems to have surrendered the sceptre of statesmanship to blind and vindictive passion. What is to be the result, God only knows, and He only can rescue the country from the worst fate that ever fell upon a once free, prosperous and happy people.

Perhaps you may be, in some degree, interested in what is personal to myself. As you perhaps know, I resisted secession as long as it was an open question. But when my state resolved upon it I cast my lot with the fortunes of my people, feeling confident that we should "reap the whirlwind." I have not been disappointed; and, though I never cherished an emotion of hostility to the constitution, or the union of our forefathers under it—though I have spent a quarter of a century in trying to uphold both—yet now I find myself, at the end of such a career, disfranchised and assigned to a position, in respect to political and civil rights, inferior to that of my former slaves. My home is in the track of Sherman's march. His army destroyed nearly everything I possessed, including my private papers and title deeds, and reduced me from comfort to poverty. If I were young, and could be let alone, I might rally from my prostration; but at my time of life, in view of present surroundings, and the darkness that curtains the future, I scarcely hope to be able to feed and clothe my family. He will excuse me if I am unmanly repining. Poverty is a misfortune; but I would welcome it, if, by the sacrifice, I could bring back to life the liberties of my country and the glories of the old union. But "*Ellum fuit.*"

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

A TEXAS HORSE STORY.

George W. Kendall writes from Texas to the New Orleans *Picayune*:

"You must all recollect little Winter, of Georgia, who used to keep a banking and lottery office at Montgomery, Ala. Well, one forenoon, as Winter was sitting in front of his office, a chap came cavorting up on the outside of a showy sorrel horse, head and tail up, and promptly opened, as drew rein, with:

"'Winter, do you want a horse?'

"'No,' was his response.

"The chap put spurs to the sorrel, of course, on the offside from where Winter sat, and caracoled and cavorted about the street. Finally, drawing up a second time in front of the office, he reopened with:

"'Winter, I want to sell this horse badly.'

"'What'll you take for him?' quoth Winter, jokingly.

"'One hundred and fifty dollars,' retorted the chap, putting his spurs into the horse's side, and kiting about in a circle.

"'I wont give no such price,' continued Winter, 'I don't want the horse no how.'

"'What'll you give for him?' queried the chap, giving him another circus turn.

"'Twenty-five dollars!' said Winter, 'and not a cent more.'

"The fellow raised himself coolly on his left foot in the stirrup, threw his right leg slowly and gracefully over the saddle and to the ground, handed the reins to Winter, and quietly said:

"'The animal is your'n; a little difference of $125 don't stop me in a horse trade just now!' and Winter was the owner of the horse.

"He sent him to the livery stable, and in about an hour the keeper came to Winter's office with: 'What in the name of common sense did you send such an animal to me for? He'll poison the whole stable!'

"'What's the matter with him?' quoth Winter. 'He cavorted about lively enough when I saw him.'

"'Matter! Why, he's ringboned, spavined, hip shot, has the poll-evil, and may be glandered for what I know.'

"Winter went to a book store, laid out $2 50 for Youatt & Martin on the horse, hied to the livery stable, sat himself down, had the animal led out of the stall, and on looking him over found he had every disease known to man in the catalogue. Twenty-five dollars for the horse, and $2 50 for a book to study his ailments—a clear loss of $27 50."

The Maine Election.

The Portland, (Maine) *Argus* thus details the reasons for the great uprising in that state against the radicals:

The election in this state on Monday was one of the most remarkable in the history of the state. It demonstrated even more emphatically than that of California the week previous, the irresistible popular reaction which is going on against the revolutionary radicalism throughout the country. The leaders of the radical party made strenuous efforts to bring out its full strength. Their organization was perfect, and the contributions of the army of office holders supplied ample means. They put their most influential speakers upon the stump and their numerous party organs flooded the state with appeals to the prejudices, passions and party pride of their disciples. No effort was spared on their part, no stone was left unturned. But it was in vain. The democracy, with scarcely the semblance of an organization, without funds, without speeches, or concert of action, came out in their strength and made a relative gain upon them of fifteen thousand votes, elected the officers in several counties and largely increased representation in the legislature. It was the spontaneous uprising of the people, disgusted with radical misrule and the eternal commotion and ruin which it entails.

THE Boston *Post* thus tells the whole story of the Radical opposition to a restoration of the union:

Why don't they reconstruct the Southern States,
Who stand repentant knocking at the gates?
"It seems to me," says Simple, "'tis a sin,
Now they've repented, not to let 'em in."
"It will not do," says Wade, "for past a doubt,
If they come in, our party must go out."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The poet Barthelemy, who died lately in France, received some odd obituary notices. Here is one from the *Salut Public*, of Lyons: "He served all parties, and took money from all dynasties and governments of France. His poetical talents were very inferior. The less there is said about him the better."

The "finest woman in the world" is being exhibited in a booth on the Champs de Mars. Those who visit her are addressed by her in the following modest style: "I am the most beautiful woman in the world. No, empress, no queen, can compare with me. You are at liberty to touch me, messieurs; you will find that there is no cotton about me." Very few of the visitors, however, avail themselves of this permission.

The telegraph office at Salzburg took, during the few days of the conference of Napoleon and Francis Joseph, more money than it received during the previous five years. "The correspondent of the New York *Herald*," says the Vienna *Presse*, "astonished the telegraph agent by handing him a dispatch for which eight hundred florins had to be paid in silver."

Simson, the president of the new North-German parliament, is a baptized Jew. His parliamentary experience is very great. He was the second president of the German parliament, in 1848, president of the Erfurth parliament in 1849 (on which occasion Bismark served as youngest deputy under the presidency of the second Prussian chamber, and president of the first North German parliament.

Dr. Schramm, a well known New York politician, and, in 1848, member of the Prussian national assembly, is at Jonge on a visit to his old constituents, and said, in a speech which he made the other day at Goerlitz, Prussia: "Bismark was considered by the Americans, the greatest man in the world. If he were an American, ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans would vote for him at the presidential election in 1868."

A Parisian publisher announces the speedy appearance of "The Memoirs of Rigolboche," the famous leader of the *demi monde* ten years ago. The critic of the *Avenir* asks, on this occasion: "If this goes on in the same way, what will our literature come to? This is certainly worse than one hundred years ago, when the dissolute duchesses and marchionesses of the *ancient regime* published their equivocal adventures. The queens of the houses of ill-fame parade their shameful adventures now in books. They find not only publishers, but authors, who lend them their pens for this purpose. Who are these literary *miserables?*"

There is a good deal of talk in the political circles of Brussels on the interview which poor Carlotta had, a few days ago, with the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville, and at which she gave many more than one proof of sound understanding, although some persons consider her hopelessly insane. The queen of Belgium was at Tervueren when the Orleans princes arrived there, and it was while she was walking in the park that she learned the empress was at the time. "Carlotta," she said to her, in her usual familiar manner, "here are our uncles from England, who come to bid you good day." "Ah, my uncle Henry!" exclaimed Carlotta, hastening to meet the Duke d'Aumale; and, after embracing him, she added, "and de Joinville!" After a momentary silence she gave a start and turned in great excitement to the right and left. But she recovered self-possession immediately, and commenced speaking of the Fenian movement in America. The Duke d'Aumale replied to her, and told her all about America, *en vrai connoisseur.* While he was speaking the empress glanced impatiently now at him, now at his brother, as if she wished to hear them talk about Mexico. But, as the Duke d'Aumale avoided that topic on purpose, she asked him what he thought of the Brasilian war. She then spoke of Paraguay, Martinique, and said all couples belonging to Mexico, as if to compel her uncles to touch the question which interests her above all things. But this was of no avail. She did not succeed in attaining her object, and she herself did not utter the word which she seemed to have constantly on her lips. She spoke with a great deal of understanding, and not without a certain delicacy, of the affairs of the different American states. However, every other moment her wild, embarrassed manner returned. She trembled, without any reason whatever, and turned around so vividly, as if she was afraid that some one would stab her in the back. Finally, the unfortunate empress took leave of her visitors, in a rather cold manner. She seemed to be angry at their silence about Mexico.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Interments from yellow fever for twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning, fifty-seven. Two hundred and fifty privates and seven officers are now under treatment for yellow fever at Jackson barracks, in the first United States infantry. They have been at the barracks and at the military hospital upwards of one hundred days with fever.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Phil. Sheridan was again lionized to-day, this time by the Union League. He made an address of thanks, but did not commit himself. He shook hands for a considerable time.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Maj. Gen. Sickles has gone to New York on leave of absence—probably be granted to him for several months. No decision as yet has been made on his application for a court of inquiry.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—The Russian fur company transferred their business to a San Francisco company, in consideration of six hundred thousand dollars.

Two companies, under Jeff. C. Davis, have sailed for Alaska. Considerable numbers of mechanics, with building material, have also gone there.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Blatchford, of the United States district court, has delivered an important opinion on the subject of enlisting minors. He decides that the only power to discharge minors enlisted as soldiers is vested in the secretary of war.

The following vessels are off the Irish coast: Bark Plato and Pride of Erin, with a party of scientific and military gentlemen, ordered to make a survey of the coast, and ascertain the most available inlets for landing in Ireland. These vessels made a former trip to Ireland.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—First race for two years old, dash one mile, was won by Lewen, Duke; time, 1.45. Second race, free for all ages, mile dash, won by Lowdon; time, 1.47½. Third race, two mile heat, free for all ages, won by Bayswater; time, 3.46 and 3.51.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—The river is still falling, with twenty-four inches in the canal.

NASHVILLE, September 26.—Gen. Thomas arrived last night. He conferred to-day with the city and state authorities, but took no decisive action. He requested an interview with both parties together at 3 p. m. to-morrow, when his course will be resolved upon.

The feverish state of the public mind was increased by rumors that General Thomas will interdict the election. The feeling was also intensified by the report that Gen. Cooper, in a speech last night to a mixed crowd of negroes and whites, within closed doors, said there were three ways to meet the present emergency, to-wit: by bullets, bayonets or matches. It is reported to-night, in conservative quarters, that the grand jury is investigating the matter, and will indict Cooper if the proof is sufficient. Cooper's friends deny the correctness of the report, whilst conservatives say it will be substantial. Gov. Brownlow is expected from Knoxville to-night. Developments of to-morrow are looked for with great interest.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, September 26.—The last mail from Madrid brought abrogation news and orders for restoration of the old system of taxation, as Gen. Monzana had prepared to leave the government.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Cotton, sales 150 bales; easier, low middling 20c; receipts 41 bales. Flour quiet and firm, superfine $10, choice extra $13@, $13 50. Corn is in good demand with an upward tendency, white $1 40. Oats scarce, 80c. Pork quiet and firm, $29 75 @27; bacon retailing at 15½c; shoulders 10½c; sugar cured hams 25½c; lard firm, prime, in tierces 14½@14½c. Gold 44; sterling 57 to 58; New York sight ¼ premium.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Flour firm; full rates maintained; extra $9 75 @10 25; family $10 75@11 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 winter $2 40. Corn dull, $1 05. Oats quiet and lower; No. 1 62c. Rye firm; $1 30. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull; lower; nominal; middling 20@21; low middling 18. Whisky dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged. Lard 13½c. Bacon held at 14, 16, 17@17½; no hams in market. Potatoes firm; $3 25@3 50. Groceries firm.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Tobacco active, lugs and common leaf advanced half, other qualities unchanged. Cotton and hemp, nothing doing. Flour firm but inactive, choice superfine $7 50, extra $8@8 75, double extra $9 50@10 75, triple extra $11 50@12, fancy $13@14. Wheat firm. Corn firm $1 11@1 18. Oats dull, delivered at 61@64c. Barley quiet, $1 30 choice spring. Rye more active $1 20@ 1 33. Provisions dull. Pork nominally unchanged. Bacon dronglly, 18½c clear sides, 24c for sugar cured hams. Whisky no sales.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton, dull and drooping; sales, 1500 bales; uplands, 23c. Flour, dull and drooping, $7 75@8 90 for superfine state. Western whisky, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, a shade firmer, 2@3c better; $2 19@2 23 for No. 2 spring. Rye, firm, $1 48 for western. Corn, less active and le lower, $1 20@1 33 for mixed. Western oats, active and firm; 74@75½c for Ohio and Chicago. Rice, dull. Coffee, quiet. Sugar, steady; Cuba, 11@12¾. Molasses, dull. Pork, firmer; $29 90 for mess. Lard, steady; 13½@14½c for barrels.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
se7 la6*

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 ta6*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A finely furnished front room, and one room unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 101 Adams street.
A few day boarders wanted. se28

BOARDING—
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 356 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se21 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se21 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 294 second street, between Grayoso and Beal.
se20 1f

WANTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L. Look-box 29.

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $50. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for Circulars. M. M. BEACH & CO.,
291 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.
jy7 3m

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WE want an active energetic Agent in every civil district, at $50 to $75 per month, to canvass for and deliver our very popular Southern Historical Work. For full particulars address, inclosing three cents stamp.
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For further information, call on or address
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jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

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M. L. MEACHAM,
se22 No. 9 Union street.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster Block; or address Lieut., on the premises, from 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large foundery brick building, No. 208 Front, Union to Monroe, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and some 60 or 70 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, or to D. Jameson, through Post-office. se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
se6 1m 238½ Front street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 65 Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. je11 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, JR., in rooms No 1 and 2.
my27 tf

REASONABLE RENT.

ONE Store, 230 Main street, for dry goods.
One Store, Second street, for heavy business.
One Store, Adams street, for saloon.
One Store, 3x120, Charleston avenue, feed store, with stable and abundance of stock water.
Four, suitable for any business, 455 Main st'k.
Four, suitable for fancy business, adjoining same. With a number of the best offices in the city. Any good tenant can get a Store or an Office REASONABLE.
se17 2w W. B. WALDRAN, 450 Main st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for case cheap.
LUSN & MALLON,
se6 294 Main street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS that is nearly new. Inquire at Ledger office, or of Jay Gray & Ruland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, for sale at a bargain for cash. Apply to N. E., Appeal office.
au8 tf

ENGINE AND BOILER
For Sale.

ENGINE sets on iron Bed Plate, has three feet stroke, thirteen inch cylinder, reverse the engine, fuller is thirty feet long, forty-two inch shell, two flues, nine inch return flues attached, brichen stack and gulse, two front and grate bars. All complete, nearly new and in good order. Also,
Inquire of M. FYNE, foot of Jefferson street, or to GIBBINS & GUNN, Adams st. se21 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of fine farming land, in Lawrence and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure—one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest land in that in the state, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh8-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one for and on account of the Steamer MYRTIE without my written order.
WM. T. HARDWICK,
se21 2w Captain and Owner.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Ferrell, deceased.
se19 1aw3w JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jessey F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, at its October term, for dower out of the estate of said deceased. This Sept. 4, 1867.
se6 law4w JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of James C. Will-son are hereby notified that I have suggested the insolvency of the estate. The creditors will file their claims within six months from date hereof, or this notice will be filed or be forever denied in court.
se11 3w* A. H. BROWN, Adm'r.

Notice.

THE undersigned, widow and relict of Aaron Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at its October term, 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to allot and set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 7, 18 7. se8 1aw4w*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application for an extension of time in which to settle the estate of J. F. Hooker, deceased.
D. A. HARREL, Exec'r.
S. A. HOOKER, Exec'x.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 law4w*

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or trade it for the next crop or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
WRIGHT.
sy16-tf

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a house in Memphis under the firm name of ELLETON L. DORR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a strictly Cotton Buying Business. The house will be conducted by MR. CHAS. F. SMITH, formerly connected with Messrs. GEO. W. WRIGHT & CO.
ELLETON L. DORR & CO.
Boston, September 2, 1867 se24 2w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as the Executor of J. S. Saint, deceased, at a former term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee. All those indebted to the estate of J. M. Saint, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and those holding claims against said estate are notified to file the same with the Executor within the time prescribed by law, otherwise the same will be forever barred.
JOHN C. SAINT, Executor.
Memphis, Sept. 19, 1867. se20 law4w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

FRIDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 27, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. E. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:50 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Somerville Accommod'tn, except Sunday's	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
" Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sun-day)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jun. 19th
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 8:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whiteriver, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

HOW A FORTUNE MAY BE MADE. Take a chance in the country and city schemes of the Southern Asylum land company. Office on the east side of Court square.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. Sam Shloss, one of our enterprising dry goods merchants, for the very latest files of New York and Philadelphia papers. Mr. Shloss returns home after a trip of several weeks in the east.

PERSONAL.—Our friend J. J. Venable, one of the proprietors of the Huntsville hotel, Huntsville, Ala., is in the city putting up at the Gayoso. He represents the garden of the south as pretty as ever. Where Jim or his sire presides a good table will be set and the best of attendance had.

FIRE AT LAFAYETTE STATION.—On Monday night a building occupied as a grocery store at Lafayette station, on the Charleston railroad, was fired by an incendiary and destroyed. Little of the stock was saved. The building and stock were insured in the Planters' insurance company of this city for $2000.

GRAND LARCENY.—One of *His Excellency's* supporters, who calls himself Wm. Stewart, was brought before Mr. Justice Black yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The testimony in the case was found sufficient to send him to a higher tribunal for trial.

ACCIDENT.—A man (name unknown) attempted to jump from a train in motion on the Memphis and Charleston railroad Wednesday afternoon, and fell heavily on the ties. By the fall his skull was fractured, and the poor fellow rendered insensible. His wife, who was on board, took charge of him. The injuries are supposed to be fatal.

COMPLIMENTARY.—At the request of the physician in charge of the city hospital, Dr J. M. Keller, his honor Mayor Lofland has been pleased to appoint Drs. Frank Rice and R. W. Avent as consulting physicians. This act of the mayor is not only complimentary to the gentlemen named, but also an acknowledgment of their well known professional skill.

CLOTHES THIEF.—John Delaney considered himself short of store clothes and undertook to borrow several garments from his neighbor, Wm. Wilson. He was, however, not successful in getting away with the plunder, but arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Miller and committed for trial at the criminal court.

ROOM ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a burglar effected an entrance into the house of Mr. H. Wells, No. 126 Pontotoc street, and succeeded in getting off with quite a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel. A policeman hearing the alarm, made by Mrs. Wells, repaired to the spot, but too late to catch the thief.

STRAW BAIL.—Another of the many cases of straw bail of which we have heard so much lately came to light yesterday. John Riley, who it will be remembered kired a horse from Col. Jesse Forrest some weeks since, and sold the same to a negro who calls himself Dr. Tolles. He was arrested on the charge and released on bail, which proved to be "straw." A "capias" was issued for the accused yesterday when he was again furnished with quarters where the dogs won't find him.

RETURNED.—Miss Sallie Gibson, the refined lady and accomplished teacher of the State female college, returned a few days ago from her home in Alexandria, Va., where she has been rusticating during the summer. The college opened a few days ago, under favorable auspices, seventy-five scholars answering to their names. The street cars have been completed to a point within a few hundred yards of the college in the last few days, and access is consequently rendered much more convenient from our city.

A SOLID AND ENTERPRISING FIRM. We omitted, inadvertently, to call attention to the card of Messrs. Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., Jefferson street, between Main and Second, which appeared in our columns a few days ago. They deal in tobacco of every variety, from Virginia, Missouri, and wherever the Sir Walter Raleigh weed grows, and from their long connection with this important branch of trade, are presumed to know something about it. They are proverbial for their gentlemanly demeanor and superior business habits, and possess all the pre-requisites essential to claim from a generous public a liberal patronage.

NEGRO! NEGRO! NEGRO! by Ariel, at Emmons & Son., No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street; also received New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, LaCrosse Democrat, Sunday Times, Every Saturday for September, Atlantic Monthly and Galaxy for October, and dailies from everywhere, London Art Journal for September. Call and get a copy.

FOUND DROWNED.—The county coroner, W. B. Cotton, Esq., was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, found drowned near the foot of Linden street. The body did not bear any marks of violence, and had apparently been in the water for some days. No papers were found on the person to identify it. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and an order given for the burial.

JAWBREAKERS.—It requires a more intimate knowledge of Greek than one has a right to expect from every student of medicine, to recognize in *iridoperiphakitis*, an inflamed iris and capsule; or at once to detect the operation for closing a lachrymal fistula under such a disguise as that of *dacryocystosyringokatakleisis*; yet these jaw-breakers are some of the perplexities encountered in obtaining a knowledge of opthalmic surgery. The above large words are obtained from "Dix" on-the-eye.

AN ATROCIOUS TRANSACTION.

A YOUNG LADY ABDUCTED BY A NEGRO.

The Ravisher Skinned Alive.

The Victim of the Atrocity Dead.

The following details were received from an authentic source, on which we place the most perfect reliance. They contain as much of the horrible as can be conveyed in so many words. The narrative has only to be repeated, to shock every heart, however callous or unused to sympathy it may be. The names of the parties concerned are not given, because it was an expressed wish that they should be withheld, at least for a time. Three or four days have elapsed since the dark and horrid transaction narrated below transpired, at or near Flewelling's X Roads, Miss. A young lady of the highest respectability and most amiable character, was proceeding to a neighbor's house, where a party to which she had been invited, was given, when she was overtaken by a negro man, and forcibly drawn from the high road into the woods, her cries stifled by a cloth of some sort pressed over her mouth. Taken to a secluded and desolate spot, she was tied by the negro, and there detained for a week, while the black scoundrel effected his vile purpose, without the miserable victim being able to offer the slightest resistance. While thus subjected to the infamous lust of the villain, he repeatedly made a proposition to take her to the state of Illinois, provided she would pledge herself to marry him when they should arrive there. Retribution was speedily to overtake the black rascal. Two men, who were out hunting, unexpectedly came upon her, still tightly bound, and alone. Her captor had left her at the moment, either to procure food or pursue some other purpose. Learning from the wretched girl the circumstances of the atrocity practised upon her, they concealed themselves until he should return. Nor had they long to wait; and, upon his coming, they at once seized and secured him. Believing that the victim should pronounce sentence upon him, they awaited her decree. It was to flay him alive. They at once proceeded with their hunting knives to relieve him of his epidermis. The forest resounded with his cries and imprecations, as they stripped the skin from the soles of his feet to his body. By the time they had progressed to his middle, nature could stand no more, but completely exhausted yielded up the ghost—the monster dying a most horrible death. The girl was conveyed to her home, where everything was done to relieve her suffering, but she died the next day in great anguish. This is one of the most horrible transactions that pen ever recorded. It is really too horrible to contemplate. It is an apt illustration of the consequences of converting a mass of concentrated ignorance into freedmen with an unlimited conception of the liberty and power they acquired at the same time. Atrocities are of daily occurrence, but none have come to our knowledge more black than this. May a repetition of such calamities be averted, but if they do occur, retribution cannot be restrained.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At at a meeting of Shelby Division, No. 45 Sons of Temperance, held last night, the following were elected officers: W. P., Cary G. Strong; W. A., James H. Sullivan; R. S., C. A. Durant; A. R. S., Jno. F. Titus; F. S., Lewis Daltroff; Treasurer, O. R. Coghlan; Chaplain, E. C. Barboug; Con., Leon Levy; A. C., Jno. W. Brown; J. S., Edwin Miles; O. S., L. Beecher; P. W. P., Charles Coffin.

HO! FOR NIAGARA.—A large assemblage took place at the St. Louis wharfboat last evening, to witness the departure of a number of our citizens, who are on their way to the railroad convention at Niagara Falls. The party consisted of gentlemen and ladies well known in our midst, and among whom were the wives and daughters of some of our oldest residents. They were all under the especial care of that worthy king of ticket agents, Mr. E. B. Byington, who will be ably assisted by C. P. Oakley, Esq., of the Mississippi and Tennessee road, and A. S. Barnes, Esq., of the M. & O. R. R., Col. Sam Cary, of the Mississippi Central, and Mr. Rockwell, of the Nashville and Decatur road. It is needless to say that under such *chaperones* every attention and care will be bestowed upon the attending guests. Among the ladies of the party, we can only remember the names of Mesdames Calkins, Woodson and May, the Misses Raynors, McConico, Cleaves, Hallum, Gwyn, Nelson, Wicks and Shelby. Among the sterner sex were the gentlemen above named, and Messrs. Will. O. Woodson and J. A. Signaigo of the press-gang. Many others were along, but our space will not allow further encroachment. When the noble packet backed out from our wharf, her guards were covered with a happy throng. We wish them a a pleasant trip, and will venture our month's salary that the delegation of Memphis ladies will confer honor upon our city, and will stand peerless at the Falls for beauty and wit.

THE CITY TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.—*Editors Appeal:* I perceive that the city council have passed an ordinance imposing a tax on foreign insurance companies, so as "to correspond with the county and state tax on the same." As the state tax on foreign companies is $1250 per annum, and the county tax $625, having reference solely to fire and not to life insurance, the city tax in order to "correspond," will be raised from its present exorbitant amount, $500, to $1875! If this be the meaning of the ordinance, the object of its passage must be one of two things, either to drive the foreign insurance companies away from Memphis, or levy extortion on them if they remain. Inasmuch, then, as very many of the foreign companies—most of them in fact—are not coining money so rapidly out of their Memphis business, as our worthy aldermen may innocently suppose—certainly not making so much as to justify their submission to the enforcement of this unjust and stupid sort of legislation—insomuch, however, as many of these companies instead of feeling an anxiety to remain are rather on the very eve of withdrawal, it is more than likely, if an imposition of increased taxes is insisted upon and sustained in law, that the "odious" corporations of other states will bid farewell to the city, and the city itself not only lose what is already an enormous and unreasonable revenue, but the mercantile community be deprived of facilities for insurance, the demand for which is largely in excess of what the local companies will be able to furnish for a long time to come. The result will be to deprive the city of $8000 to $10,000 revenue already paid by the foreign companies, compel the merchants still to pay high rates for insurance, and enable the companies thus writing on Memphis risks to do business at no expense for agencies, licenses or oppressive taxation. It is proper to add that by the terms of the ordinance no discrimination appears to be made between the companies of this state and those of other states, but as the tax of the local companies is fixed by law, provided for in their charter; as for instance, at a bonus of a certain per cent. on the capital stock to go into the use of the common school fund, or otherwise, it is stated that the companies may successfully resist the imposition of any additional tax, on the ground that their half per cent. bonus, or otherwise, is in lieu of all other taxes; so that a virtual discrimination arises, in the relief which may be claimed by the local companies, but which cannot be claimed on any similar ground by the foreign companies. But in any case, the tax imposed by this ordinance is onerous and unjust: not only so to the companies interested, but to the mercantile community in general, who have already had some ground of complaint on account of the existing high rates of insurance necessitated to a no small extent by the policy of extortion hitherto pursued by the legislature and municipal authorities, and which the latter seem now inclined, here in Memphis, to push beyond the point of rational endurance and common sense. The enormous expense of doing business in this city is aggravated by such absurb legislation, and the merchant and shipper and property-owner all made to suffer by it. It looks like a "greedy-gut" sort of policy to an

OUTSIDER.

GOING IT.—It is a fact worth knowing that the Great Western Dispatch and Cotton express line transports freight from this point to New York in seven days, sure. The gentlemanly agent in Memphis, Mr. Enoch Taylor, has an office at 304 Front street, and will furnish all necessary information in the premises. He is well known among our business men as being perfectly reliable in every particular. Any contracts made by him will be faithfully executed.

FATAL AFFRAY ON VANCE STREET.

A STREET CAR CONDUCTOR STABS A POLICEMAN.

Coroner's Inquest, Etc., Etc.

About seven o'clock last night, an affray occurred on Vance street, near the corner of Lauderdale, which resulted in the death of a young man named J. S. Murphy, who has been for some time past employed on the sanitary police force as clerk. From what we learn, it appears that Murphy got on Beale street car No. 29, and acted in a very disorderly manner, refusing to pay his fare, and used improper language. The conductor remonstrated with him, but to no effect. Murphy drew a pistol and run the conductor, Owens, from the car, threatening to shoot him. Owens drew a dirk knife, grappled Murphy, threw him to the ground and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a wound which proved fatal, Murphy expiring in a few minutes. Owens immediately came up town and delivered himself to the sheriff, who lodged him in prison. In the absence of Mr. Coroner Cotton, Justice Moore held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. The remains were removed to the residence of a friend of the deceased, on Causey street, from which the funeral will take place this morning at ten o'clock. Persons who witnessed this unfortunate affair bear testimony that Mr. Owens, the conductor, was justified in the act, it having been forced upon him. Murphy has always been regarded as a quiet young man, and those who knew him well are surprised that he should have acted thus badly. He was to have been married in a few weeks to a young lady in South Memphis. She is, of course, almost disconsolate at the loss of her intended. Owens will probably have a preliminary examination to-day.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The attendance at the New Memphis last night was not very large, the merits of the performance was worthy of a fuller house. Miss Belle Boyd, as "Lady Gay Spanker," appeared to much advantage, and gave a very acceptable rendition of the character. The "Dazzle" of Mr. Roche was what might have been expected from him, good. Miss Edrian played "Grace Harkaway" very well, her voice being much stronger than on her first appearance. Mr. Sloan, as the submissive husband, did not fail to elicit applause. The piece was well put on, and the scenic effects excellent. It might be well if Prof. Jacobi would change his musical programme, at least, semi-occasionally. To-night, for the benefit of Miss Boyd, the play of the "Honeymoon," and the afterpiece of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," will be presented.

THE GAS QUESTION.—Quite a lively controversy seems to be going on between the respective presidents of the rival gas companies. The letters are published in two of our morning papers. The last one appears in the radical organ, published on Union street, with instructions for all the morning papers except the APPEAL to copy.

HAT THIEVES.—Two precious young scoundrels, of the mackerel persuasion, named Peter Seyring and John Lay, were arrested yesterday on the levee by officer Kroker, having in their possession a number of hats of which they could give no good account. The charge entered against them on the docket is having stolen goods in their possession. Doubtless a claimant will appear ere long.

HORSE THIEVES CAUGHT.—Two negroes, who have been plying the trade of horse stealing in Mississippi, were arrested yesterday by officers Angelo Marre and Charley Morrison, of Sheriff Winter's force, on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Miller, charged with stealing two mules from Major Blair. The accused gave in their names as Lewis Remmis and James Maddox. They were both sent up.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT.—The argument in case No. 2122, S. Watson, trustee, vs. Memphis and Charleston railroad company, was concluded on yesterday, and the case transferred to the jury. A verdict will be rendered to-day. The case of Pierce, Park & Co. vs. Jones & Co. was published as for yesterday, through mistake. It should have been for Wednesday next. The calendar for to-day is as follows: 121, McDonald vs. Titus; 2123, Watson, trustee, vs. Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company; 2145, same vs. Thomas et al.; 2146, same vs. Fly et al.; 2147, same vs. same; 2148, same vs. same; 2149, same vs. same; 2150, same vs. same; 2250, same vs. Parker et al.; 2690, same vs. Coleman, et al.; 2691, same vs. Williamson; 2692, same vs. Rembert.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The argument in the case of Alexander vs. Fita Patrick did not conclude on yesterday, but will to day. Judge Trigg, in chambers, heard the conclusion of Col. McRae's argument, in the case of Dean vs. the Gayoso Gas company et al. Col. Morgan speaks next, in behalf of the city; he will be followed by Judge T. W. Brown and H. Craft, Esq., for the new gas company. Several days will be consumed in the discussion for and against granting the injunction prayed for. The Milliken *habeas corpus* case will be called up on Saturday.

SHELBY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The jury in the case of Smith vs. Crenshaw et al., have not as yet been able to agree upon a verdict. The state docket was taken up on yesterday, but one case was dispensed of by the verdict of a jury. F. H. Nouks was found guilty of wife whipping, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days. The prisoner's counsel made an eloquent appeal to the jury in favor of castigation, and the right of the husband to inflict corporal punishment on his wife, and read largely from the text books of the common law to prove the right, but the jury seemed to draw a distinction between the wives of that day and the present, and although they had profound respect for old law, they felt in duty bound to find the verdict as above mentioned; consequently it was, in the estimation of the jury, worth $50 and thirty days imprisonment to enjoy out the doctrine of the old common law in the state of Tennessee. The state docket will continue to be called to-day.

THE SATURDAY RACES.—The first will be a running race, mile heats, two best in three, with the following entries: $150 purse—W. W. Jackson enters b. h. Tom Worley; M. C. Costillo enters b. f. by Lexington; J. G. Jones enters gr. m. Maggie English; Jerry Crowley enters b. m. by Reserve. Second race, to be a trotting one, mile heats, three best in five, to rate free for all horses owned in Shelby county—purse $100. The street railroad cars will run to the track on that day. Tools will be sold on the Opal saloon in the Greenlaw building on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A. D. Gibson, Secretary.

For Rent.—Having removed to the old Planters' Bank building, corner Main and Jefferson streets, our former office, No. 22 Madison street, is for rent, and fixtures for sale, consisting of one Herring's burglar and fire proof safe, counters, desks, fixtures, etc. Apply to
E. W. WICKERSHAM,
Cashier Citizens' Union Bank,
Corner Main and Jefferson streets.
sep27 1w

For Rent.—On long time, beautiful Building Lots outside city limits within a few minutes walk of Court Square. Parties wishing homes apply at the office of J. J. DuBose, 304 Front street, Mosby & Hunt block.
se26 4t

For Rent.—Having removed to the old Planters' Bank building, corner Main and Jefferson streets, our former office, No. 22 Madison street, is for rent, and fixtures for sale, consisting of one Herring's burglar and fire proof safe, counters, desks, fixtures, etc. Apply to
E. W. WICKERSHAM,
Cashier Citizens' Union Bank,
Corner Main and Jefferson streets.
sep27 1w

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22 7t

Removal.—Having removed to our old stand, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, we are now prepared to offer great inducements. We are receiving daily fresh and seasonable goods. Call and see.
M. KRAUS & CO.,
se12 tf Corner Main and Adams.

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil.
WM. GOODYEAR,
358 Main street.

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

"Hesperian Pills," the "sure cure for ague," are different from most ague remedies. They contain no poisons or injurious drugs; they are sugar-coated, pleasant to take, and never fail to cure. Price only $1 at the drug store.

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recet decline by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet Iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 Main Street,
Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. se21 1m

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,
Steamboat Agents and Proprietors
Memphis City Wharf-Boat.
OFFICE—287 Main Street, corner of Madison.
se17

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.
For St. Francis River.
NATOMA ..... Elliot master
This splendid passenger packet leaves on
THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 5 p.m.
VISON & DONAHUE, Agents,
se28 1t 254 Front street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
CORNELIA ..... Baker, Master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above
THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 5 p.m.
se27 1t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR WHITE RIVER.
For White River.
ROWENA ..... John B. Davis master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
se27 1t LEVY & MILLER, Agents, 262 Front street.
For White River—U. S. M.
ROWENA ..... John B. Davis master
This excellent passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
se26 3t JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents. No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR VICKSBURG.
For Vicksburg and Way Landings.
DES ARC ..... Elliott master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
se25 3t LEVY & MILLER, Agents, 262 Front street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.
For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
AMERICAN ..... Nowland master
This splendid packet will leave as above, on
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison sts., or City Wharf-boat, foot Monroe st.
For Pine Bluff and L. tle Rock.
AMERICAN ..... Nowland master
This new and elegant passenger steamer leaves on
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
se25 4t LEVY & MILLER, Agents, 262 Front street.

Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS
DES ARC AND ST. PATRICK
Will form a Semi-Weekly Line between
MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.

The splendid Passenger Steamer DES ARC, John D. Ellitt, Captain, and the fast-running Packet, H. H. Miller and Ed. Hicks, Clerks, will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every TUESDAY, at 12 m.

The elegant Passenger Steamer ST. PATRICK, Garret F. Hicks, Captain, Clay Rice and John S. Sullivan, Clerks, will leave Memphis every TUESDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every FRIDAY, at 12 m., connecting at Vicksburg with the New Orleans packets.

These boats have been thoroughly refitted and repaired, and having the Mail contract, Shippers and Passengers can rely on their remaining permanently in the trade.

Through bills of lading given to New Orleans.
ELLIOTT & CO.,
se24tf LEVY & MILLER,
262 Front Street,
Agents.

Regular Tuesday Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.

ST. PATRICK : Garret F. Hicks, master
CLAY RICE, Clerk.

This splendid passenger packet will continue in the trade during the season, leaving Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every FRIDAY, at 12 m. Freights will be received and shipped at Vicksburg on the mail line from that port. Rates as low as by any other line.
se21tf

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Weekly Line.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
HENRY AMES - - J. F. Hicks master
THOS. L. CRAWFORD, Clerk.

This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans, October 1st, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
OLIVE BRANCH - Isaac Jones master

This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans, October 2d, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.

MARTIN WALT & CO., and
JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
S. H. SHOCK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. se10

Memphis and Mound City Ferry Packet.
PEOSTA ..... M. R. CHEEK, Master.

LEAVES the Landing, foot of Adams street, at 9½ and 11 o'clock a.m., and 3 and 5½ p.m. Mound City at 9 and 9 o'clock a.m., and 2 and 5 o'clock p.m.

Memphis and White River
REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.

THE steamer JOHN S. McCUNE will leave Memphis EVERY THURSDAY at 5 o'clock p.m., commencing September the 5th, connecting at Duvall's Bluff every Saturday morning with Railroad train to Little Rock, arriving at DeAr e at 12 o'clock m., Augusta at 10 p.m., Grand Glaze Sunday morning, Jacksonport Sunday at 12 o'clock m. The McCune being very light draft, will be able to go through to Jacksonport and Pocquette Bluffs at all stages of water.
W. JAY JOHNSON,
an30 LARRY HARMSTAD, Agents.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS "COMMERCIAL" and "ROWENA" will form a SEMI-WEEKLY LINE between Memphis and White River.

The splendid Passenger Steamer
COMMERCIAL, - Wm. J. Ashford, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p.m
" Augusta every Friday at 10 o'clock a.m
" Searcy every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m.
" West Point every Friday at 6 o'clock p.m
" Jacksonport every Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m
" Duvall's Bluff every Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The elegant Passenger Steamer
ROWENA, - John B. Davis, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m
" West Point every Monday at 6 o'clock p

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on YANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

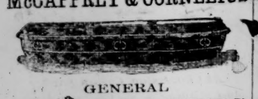
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. D. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

daw

ALEX. MURRAY. S. E. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

jy18

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES H. DORION, JR

MOSBY & DORION,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-stairs,

No. 304 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment. Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. au13mwfm

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same.

HERBERT BELL.

W. M. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage.

W. F. ATTWOOD.

W. M. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

W. F. ATTWOOD, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

F. J. ANDERSON, Late of Elliott & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

se3 1m HERBERT BELL.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE CROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 266 Front St., Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. WAHAN.

STRICT attention paid to the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON, and instructions regarding same strictly observed. Our facilities for the handling of Cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite especial attention to this branch of our business, feeling assured of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ All shipments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES and all KANSAS SUPPLIES generally will always be found full and complete, and offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful to our numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

Major J. J. BUSBY, whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city.

au20 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins

Price $6 per Saw, invariably cash.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Arrow Cotton Ties—

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for business houses and bankers; also, PLATE SAFES for parlors, at manufacturers prices.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

1800 bxs. French Window Glass.

Imported direct, and for sale by

au9 3m ORGILL BROS. & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and BY VIRTUE of six executions to me directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and also, by virtue of other executions to me directed by R. R. Miller, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions, directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Benjamin Coleman and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz: 800 Shares of Stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, levied on as the property of the defendants—the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof is levied on and will be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. SWAN, D. S.

September 16, 1867. se17 tdg

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127—State of Mississippi Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Iyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated July 18, A. D. 1867, in his favor, on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act Incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal at office this 18th of July, A. D., 1867.

JOHN R. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme, there will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $30 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1	Premium of	$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	500	1,000
10	"	100	500
18	"	50	500
380	"	30	11,400
400	Premiums amounting to		$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1	Premium of	$6,000	$ 6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
2	"	750	1,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
430	"	45	19,350
450	Premiums amounting to		$34,850

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 13, '67.

1	Premium of	$8,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
5	"	200	1,000
10	"	100	1,000
180	"	60	28,800
500	Premiums amounting to		$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1	Premium of	$30,000	$30,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
10	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,500
25	"	250	6,300
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	58,150
1000	Premiums amounting to		$153,900

Whole Certificates, $52; Fir-t Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6 50.

Quarters, $13; First Instalment, $3 25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same renewed throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered direct from the office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, LYDE & PASSMORE, 260 Second street, East Corner Square, Memphis, Tenn.

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. au25 tdeli

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING

—OF THE—

Southern Asylum

LAND COMPANY,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

HERNANDO, MISS.,

AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Manager, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, Miss., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the business has been characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any Drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed: J. B. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. K. HERRINGTHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
T. MAGEVNEY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised in all in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., and which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 37½ feet front by 85½ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5600.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub-division, Memphis, size 102x182 feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $2000.

Ninth Prize:

75½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirable property, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2400.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 6 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Borland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $4000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The Company is simply the media for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public.

Mrs. M. L. H.

24 Appeal Office.

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH,
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an 1 all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to.

F. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

jy27 Qal.1869 D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

E. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap16 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $300,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President.
A. T. LACEY, : : Vice-President.
J. J. FREEMAN, : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. Wylie, H. T. Tomlinson, John L. Taylor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.

FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
H. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,

J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

[Jau21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having been found in that time), we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

mh30 tf G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Successors to Rond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,

Charlotte, N. C.

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bird," on White river, Ark., 18½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing. It contains 640 acres, about two hundred acres cleared (18 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 6000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, (two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address

my14 tf Appeal Office.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE ONLY ORNAMENT.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Even as a child too well she knew
Her lack of comeliness and grace;
So, like an unprized weed she grew,
Grudging the meanest flower its place.

Almost with tears her sad eyes filled,
Watching the plainest birds that went
About her home, to pair and build
Their cunning nests in sweet content.

No melody was in her words;
You thought her as she passed along,
As brown and homely as the birds
She envied, but without their song.

Sometimes she sighed to see how glad
Kind nature makes her favored child;
While all the beauty that she had
Was in her smile—nor oft she smiled.

So seasons passed her and were gone,
She musing with herself apart,
Till the vague longing that is known
To every man crept into her heart.

That feeling born when fancy teems
With all that makes this life a good,
Came to her, with the unspoken dreams
That bless and trouble maidenhood.

She would have called it joy to sit
In any home, or great or small,
Could she have hoped to brighten it
For one who thought of her at all.

At night, or in some secret place,
She dares to think with tender pain,
How infants love their mother's face,
And know not if 'tis fair or plain.

She longed to feast her hungry eyes
On anything her own could please;
To sing soft loving lullabies
To children lying on her knees.

And yet, beyond the world she went,
Unmissed as if she had not been;
Wearing her only ornament—
A meek and quiet soul within.

None ever knew her heart was pained,
Or that she grieved to live unsought;
They deemed her cold and self-contained—
Contented in her realm of thought.

Her patient life, when it was o'er,
Was one that all the world approved;
Some marvelled at, some pitied her;
But neither man nor woman loved.

Even little children felt the same—
Were shy of her from awe or fear;
I wonder if she knew they came
And scattered roses on her bier?

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, September 26, 1867.

The New York gold market opened at 43⅝, and closed at 44¼; 42 to 42¼ were the buying rates here, where some fair amounts were offered, but the aggregate sales foot up light.

Silver is taken at 81 to 83c.

Exchange is dull. Transactions between bankers take place at par and from customers at the same rate, but in some instances ¼ to ⅜ off is exacted. The selling rate remains at ¼ to ⅝ premium.

City scrip is down to 50c buying. The market is well supplied with this money and dealers are not anxious to buy even at our quotations. Selling over the counter at 52 to 55c.

The demand for county warrants though not active, is steady. Holders are not offering to sell largely. Brokers offered during the day 80c, but could not buy. Selling at 82 to 85c.

Police scrip is lower than on yesterday—85c is the buying rate. Selling at 90c.

In Switzerland the cost of telegraphing is to be reduced one-half, and after New Year's day, 1868, a message may be sent anywhere within the country for the low price of ten cents.

The total assessment of property in Philadelphia is $152,000,000.

The reported failure of the commercial bank of Toronto, Canada, is incorrect. Its notes are taken at par by all banks in that city.

The Canadian provincial banks had on the 4th of September, circulating notes amounting to $3,222,895, of which $2,010,868 were payable at Montreal, and $1,119,827 at Toronto. The amount of specie held by the Canadian banks at the same date aggregated $709,338 32, of which $440,238 38 was held by the Montreal banks, and $269,099 94 by the Toronto banks. The debentures held by the receiver-general, under the provincial note act, aggregated $3,000,000.

The revenue of the provinces for the month of August, 1867, including customs, excise, stamp duty, postoffice, crown lands and miscellaneous, is reported at $1,662,277 87, and the expenses for the month were $771,915 19.

A startling case of swindling has just come to light at Kingston, N. Y. The ex-secretary is Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, president of the First National bank, and leader of fashionable society at Kingston, where his family has been distinguished for reckless extravagance and display. The directors of the bank lately discovered that Hasbrouck had embezzled $9,000 of the bank funds at the time last May. The money was in the shape of a certificate of deposit loaned to Fisk & Hatch New York, and was deposited in the vault. On examination this was found to be missing, and Mr. Hasbrouck confessed to having converted it into cash and to have used the funds, and turned over to the bank all his property, consisting of real estate, bank stock, and railroad stock. The bank is fully secured, and will not be compelled to suspend. Hasbrouck's manner of proceeding was to pretend he had bought the bonds, and then induce the parties to leave them for safe-keeping in the splendid vault of the bank, stating that he would cut off the coupons when maturing. He never bought the bonds, but paid the interest regularly, and the parties thus were unsuspicious, and supposed their money was safely invested, and their bonds secure in the vault of the bank. The National bank examiner pronounced the bank in a safe condition on that day, but the probability is, that it will have to suspend. Hasbrouck spent the money in stock gambling and extravagant living.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old issue	28
" " new issue	30
" Chattanooga	40
" Middle Tenn	60
City Bank	80
Merchant's Bank	95
Northern Bank	10
Ocoee "	10
Planters' "	18
Union "	50
Shelbyville "	80
Southern "	90
Traders' "	90
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	45
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern Bank	42
Northern "	35
Central "	6
Southern "	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	20
" Cheraw	2
" Commerce	12
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	10
" N. Carolina	40
" Wadesboro	20
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	18
" Yanceyville	15
Commercial Bank	16
Farmers' & Ex. Co.	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Mineral Plant'rs' B'k	25
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, war 1812	3 58
80 " "	7 00
120 " "	10 50
160 " "	14 00
160 " not "	135
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. int'g'655	65
" " 6 yrs	40
Memp'h's City 7's ind.	40
" " coupons	55

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta I. & R. Co	5
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	7
" Commerce	6
" Fulton	40
" Ky'e State	30
" Middle Ga	80
" Savannah	35
" State of Ga	50
Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co	95
City of Augusta	20
Fin'rs & M'rs Co	5
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Marine Bank	95
Mrch'ts & Pl'rs B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	5
Mechanic's Bank	2
Mon'tac're	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	20
" Charleston	15
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	10
" Newberry	30
" S. Carolina	7
" State, old iss'e	10
" State, new "	5
Commercial Bank	20
Exchange Bank	10
Fin'rs & Exch'ge	1
Merchants' Exch.	10
People's Bank	40
Planters' "	10
Plant'rs & Mech's B'k	16
South W. R. R	22
State Bank	3
Union "	60
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $5 for 1 in, sterling	
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 francs for $1 00	
GERMANY.	
Bremen $1.05 for 1 gold thaler	
Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 florin	
Sweden, 41¾c for one rickadaler	

The New York cotton market opened inactive and drooping, but quotations nominally unchanged. It closed weak but with a fair demand at the closing figures of yesterday. There was an inquiry to-day and about 1,000 sales for the amount of stock. One operator talking about 150 bales. Among which were 52 bales low middling at 19½ to 20c; 29 bales strict at 20¾ to 21c; 19 bales good at 22¾ to 22½c. A good ordinary at 17½ to 18c and ordinary at 16 to 17c. Holders are disposed to sell and quotations are irregular.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept.	1,080	
Received to-day	95	
Received previously	1,451	1,544
		1,572
Exported to-day	193	
Exported previously	1,379	1,572
Stock on hand	1,052	

Yesterday was a busy day with some of our houses, while others were not so actively engaged; but trade was generally good, and we could hear of but few complaints during our rounds. Stocks are being rapidly reduced and prospects for replenishing are not bright. The demand for wheat is greater than the supply, and manufacturers pay full prices. Corn is dull, but nearly all in market is held by retailers, who supply the local demand, at $1 20 to 1 25. It would sell on levee in small lots at $1 15. Some car corn has come in from above, and sold at 95 cents, while considerable is coming by wagon from adjoining counties sells readily at 90 to $1, delivered. Oats are in light supply, but dull, at 70 to 75c from levee and store. Meal has been scarce, but 85 75 continues to be the price on the levee, and $6 75 in store. Hay is scarce, and ranges from $24 to 26 per ton. Bacon scarce at 23c. Goslen butter, 40c; choice country, 35 to 37c; good, 30c. Eggs are scarce at 25 to 27c for fresh, while some old packed are lower. Potatoes and onions are in fair demand, $3 75 to $4 per bbl., and in some cases $4 50 is asked for choice. Chickens are scarce; young, $4 50 to 5 00; old, $5 00 to 5 50. Coffee, Rio, 25 to 27½c; low grade, fine, $6 50 to 7 00; superfine, $7 50 to 8 00; X, $9 00 to 10 00; XX, $10 50 to 11 00; XXX, and fancy brands, $13 00 to 14 00. Lard, in tierces, 15 to 15½c; kegs, 16 to 16½c. Mess pork, $27 00 to 27 25; mess beef, $16 00; clear side firm at 19 to 19½c; shoulders, 15 to 16c; canvassed hams, 19 to 21c; sugar cured, 22 to 23½c. Salt, $3 60 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and clarified; 14 to 17c for brown. Western Reserve cheese, 14 to 15c; factory, 15 to 16c. Whisky, common, $1 65 to 2.

Cattle are now being shipped from Abilene, 130 miles west of Lawrence, Kansas, in large numbers. They are driven from Texas and the Indian territory to Abilene and shipped thence by rail to Chicago. There are now about 20,000 head at Abilene. About 10,000 head of cattle have been driven from Texas this season, and next year not less than 200,000 head.

The sheep crop in Western Massachusetts will be half as large this year as last.

A co operative store, on Monday evening, was formally opened for business in New York city, and it is announced it was thronged with people making purchases during the entire evening. The business of the store association is under the charge of a board of directors, who are chosen by the stockholders, and the articles sold consist chiefly of coal, flour, groceries provisions and other necessities of life.

Among the low price of hosiery, the Oakland hosiery mills, at Saco Harbor, are to stop running in a few days.

Mr. James Sanderson's annual report estimates the wheat crop in England and Scotland to be under the average. Barley less than above the average. Beans fully average and peas much below average. The potato crop is forthcoming an average yield. Owing to quality from an excess of moisture in the soil, is rather inferior. In the western and southern counties of England the disease of the very general. The turnip crop generally singularly good, pastures very abundant, and a large and better yield of hay was never secured in England.

INDUCEMENTS are offered by the New England Emigrant company to stimulate emigration to Florida, whose mild and delightful climate presents of itself a strong temptation to dissatisfied inhabitants of New England. It is proposed to establish a colony on the St. John's river, the company providing a building for a church and school-house. Land is cheap there, and the soil produces both the tropical crops and the northern cereals.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Yesterday was warm but not too much so for the season. The river at this point is falling slowly. The officers of the Adam Jacobs report the river between here and Cairo in bad condition as ever. At Phillips' there is scant 4½ feet. At 34 there is 4½ to 5 feet, and very flat at both places. White river is falling, but there is still 34 feet to Augusta. The Arkansas is dead low, with 18 inches to the Rock and 12 inches to Fort Smith.

At last accounts there was but 27 inches at Shawneetown in the Ohio, 26 inches at French Island bar, and 24 inches on the shoalest bars to Louisville. At Pittsburg there is but 16 inches in the channel, and upon Medue and Rising Sun bars between Cincinnati and Louisville, 28 inches.

There is considerable complaint among shippers that they are unable to get boats enough to take freight off there hands; or at least that the boats now in the trade cannot carry enough, owing to low water, to meet their wants.

At St. Louis the river came to a stand on Tuesday, but it was only for a few moments. It is again declining.

Arrivals.

Steamer Adam Jacobs, St. Louis.
" M. S. Mepham, St. Louis.
" Virginia, St. Louis.
" Rowena, White river.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.
" Mary Forsyth, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer M. S. Mepham, New Orleans.
" Virginia, New Orleans.
" Adam Jacobs, St. Louis.
" F. W. Brooks, White river.
" J. S. McCune, St. Louis.
" Mary Forsyth, New Orleans.